

# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & PATTERSON,

"He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingle the sweet with the useful."

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

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PARKVILLE, PLATTE CO., MO., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1854.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

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better reason than that of their fathers having done them generations before; that they have a will of their own, and that the whole world cannot turn them. Some such farmers have I known certainly, but still with truth can I say, that a number among my country friends not a few are of a contrary kind. The other day I was in conversation with my old friend John Ashfield, of Highfield farm, a man whom I have learned, though when I tell him so, he would rather you did not know, is on the other leg."

We were talking of a time long ago, but you shall live, the account which he gave of himself as well as I can remember to his own words.

"I have been as obstinate, pig-headed a man as you may see, I suppose, as ever there was. I was, however, though at that time I did not think so. When wheel plows were getting common he says to me: 'Neighbor Ashfield, you are falling behind the times; you must set up a wheel plow or two.'

"I won't said I. My father never had a wheel plow on the farm, and why should I?" You were always blunt in their speech, and on one more so than farmer Ashfield.

Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age.

Hatt, the younger brother, was about twenty years of age, when, in the British Parliament he advocated the cause of the American Colonies, and but twenty-two when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Franklin, when only twenty-six, issued his first publication—Poor Richard's Almanac, which became very popular, and shortly after he was appointed Clerk of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Hamilton, at twenty, was a Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid to Washington: a member of Congress, and at 33 Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Jefferson was but 33 when he drafted the memorable Declaration of Independence.

Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age.

Hatt, the younger brother, was about twenty years of age, when, in the British Parliament he advocated the cause of the American Colonies, and but twenty-two when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We might cite other characters, but we deem these sufficient to condemn the false idea that young men are not competent to fill important stations either in the legislative hall, in offices of government, or in the field of battle. [Albany Journal]

The Baby Show.

How it Originated, and what were its Results.

The show originated in this wise: Messrs. Cassilly, Faist, and one or two others of the managers of the county fair started the idea one evening, half in jest, and each subscribed a hundred dollars. The paper was set around, and numerous others, thinking it a good idea, added their names, and the prizes were ordered from N. York, and the subscribers in just paid up in the evening.

"I won't said I. My father was as good a farmer as any in the Parish; he knew what he was about as well as you do; and he never trimmed up his headlands more than I do."

"Soon after this he was at me again. Your land is stiff, neighbor," says he, "would advise you to try one of the new fashioned clod crushers for you will find it an advantage."

"I won't said I. Such jemcracks may suit some people, but they won't suit me; my harrows break the ground quite as well as a clod crusher; if some folks as I could mention were half as fond of work as they are now of whims, would be to their credit."

"Neighbor Ashfield," says he, a year or two after threshing machines had once come into fashion, "you and I must do as other people do—we must set up a threshing machine!"

"I won't said I. Why should I do that that my father never did? And why should I take the bread out of the mouth of the laboring man?"

"Be never did I see my neighbor more in earnest than when he come to ask me to go to him, and direct him towards the Sunday Schools."

"Lend them a helping hand," said he, "for they are doing more good in the Parish than you think for."

"I won't said I. We never used to have Sunday Schools, and plow lads and dairy maids do none too much work as it is. Will they will do if you make scholars of them, I can't tell."

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## INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY. PARKEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1854.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaperman, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is—Boros, Souley's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Streets.

C. W. S. SYRNER, General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14 Second Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo., is the regular Agent for this paper.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT P. FLENNEKEN, of the sixteenth election district, (embracing Leavenworth and Salt Creek) as a candidate for Delegate to Congress for Kansas Territory, at the approaching election on the 29th inst.

### Principles of the Douglass-Bill.

A great deal has been said about the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill. More is saying; and there will be still more said yet. F. Gwynne, Esq. (rather a distinguished lawyer on our frontier) and one or two others who think with him, but who need not be named, declare that Slavery now exists in Kansas—that by the principles of the lately passed Territorial Bill, Kansas IS a Slave State—and that it is the will of the people that it, MUST and SHALL be a Slave State. Of course, it is not expected that eminent jurists can be bothered by explaining how such sequences necessarily follow, merely to satisfy any clodhopper who might inquire, or to please any country editor who takes it into his stupid noddy that he might, could, or should be enlightened. We are aware of one fact, however,—viz., that there are some other prominent men, lawyers too, in the country; one of whom is no less a personage than the gallant General Shields of Illinois. Now, the General has come home from Washington to his friends, and he made a speech to some of them at Springfield, in which occurs the following language:—

"It allowed the people to fit their own conditions, manage their own affairs, and work out their own happiness in their own way. It gave equal chance to equal States in the settlement and government of common territory. Kansas and Nebraska were free now, and the people there would keep them free. The establishment of slavery in these Territories was not only improbable, but impossible; and it was always over and certain to let people work out a great good for themselves than it had forced upon them by others and in the way in which, I mean, along what do a great and good and—by their own free and voluntary act. This principle of non-intervention would not only keep Kansas and Nebraska what they are now—free—but would, by its full and fair operation, if we acquire the continent to the Isthmus of Darien, work with such powerful force and effect that no man would ever see another slave Territory on this continent."

Well, Senator Douglas attempted to talk in pretty much the same style; and it comes to be an important query which are to be credited—the theory of Pierce, Douglas, Shields, and Cass, or the dogmas of the Gwynnies? The Washington Union, in referring to General Shields' Speech, says:—

"We are gratified to see that Gen. Shields is in the right in his State, giving powerful aid to his distinguished friend, Mr. Douglass. Seidem has a contest over as in that Illinois. Judge Douglas has just completed a tour of four weeks, and returned to Chicago with confidence of the triumph of the Democracy. Gen. Shields has entered the fight with earnestness and ability. We see a sketch of his speech at Springfield, in which he sustained the principles of the Nebraska bill with great force and effect."

This is an unqualified endorsement of Gen. S.'s position—from Judge Nicholson, &c., the representative editor of the Government print; and what better chance can the fire-eaters have to read the entire press, Pierce, Cushing, Douglas, Cass, Shields, &c., &c., out of the Democratic Party? If there is a spark of chivalry left in the breasts of the militiamen and dis-Unionists, who are engaged in an effort to destroy the Democratic Party, they will rise like one man and re-gain the climax of their madness by chasing these gentlemen out of the wigwam!

### Ribbs Meeting at Leavenworth City.

"GREAT MASS MEETING!—The Voters of Kansas Territory are respectfully requested to meet on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at Leavenworth City, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress.—MANY CITIZENS."

In answer to the above call, there were collected at Leavenworth City on Wednesday last about 400 people, principally it would appear from Platte, Jackson, and Fayette Counties. No. On Tuesday a large number of carriages started up from Jackson, carrying the friends of Col. Russell, who had been requested to become a Candidate, and on Wednesday morning large numbers went over from Platte.

About one o'clock, it was announced that General Whifield would address the crowd. He then mounted the stand, and said he was a Candidate for the honor of representing Kansas in Congress, and would continue to be until election day, 29th, Nov. He had been an Indian Agent, and had managed that end of the purpose of enabling him to prosecute the canvas; he was originally from Tennessee, and had determinedly fought for the facilities of the Nicholson letter.

Gen. W. said it used to

Congress, he would labor with all his might to secure an alteration of the Delaware Treaty; he had considerable influence with the Chieftain; he was personally acquainted with some members of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, and flattered himself by thinking he could bring about the desired object.

The General then told the audience, that he had been at Washington last Spring, along with the Indian delegation, to aid in the treaty-making; he was sent to Boston to purchase the Indian goods—which he got back, the Delaware Treaty had been made. Mr. Manypenny asked him what he thought of the treaty and he (Whifield) said such a treaty should never have been made; that its terms would not be complied with, either by the Indians or the settlers; and before this large assembly he pledged himself to go for its alteration as beneficial to the Delaware tribe, as well as the squatters who wanted at once to improve the land.

Jesse Morin, Esq. of Platte, called the meeting to order, by nominating L. J. Easton, Chairman, and Mr. Rees for Secretary. Agreed to. Capt. John then ex-plained the object of the meeting; he said it as his opinion that no nomination should be made; he, for one, "had felt the snare of a nomination," over the river there, and would advise that no such infliction should be made on Gen. Whifield or any one else.

A motion, that it is inexpedient to make a nomination, was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after this a gentleman got up to speak. He said he had travelled over considerable of the Territory, and had conversed with many of the Squatters; they could not be present at the meeting to day, but he was sure they expected a nomination, and would support the choice of this meeting. He proposed that the meeting be reorganized, and a Candidate agreed on. Col. Dougherty was appointed Chairman.

Gen. Whifield said he recognized many ardent friends present, whom he cordially thanked for their efforts on his behalf; but he hoped they would make no movement for his nomination. He wanted no nomination—he was on the track already!

Mr. F. Gwynne next spoke. He said, among other things, that he was opposed to Gov. Reeder centring in himself all executive and judicial power in the Territory; that he did not act with sufficient promptitude, and cited as a praiseworthy example, the energy of Acting Gov. Cummings of Nebraska, who had already ordered an election for Delegate to Congress and Members of the Legislature; that Gov. Reeder ought to know there were matters of more importance to the Territory of Kansas than the election of a Congressman; and that a Territorial Legislative election should immediately be convened. He tried to come down heavy on the unfortunate Governor, but Mr. Reeder will probably survive.

Mo. Clarke (mostly from Arkansas, now Agent for the Potowatamies) preceded the blow of Mr. Gwynne and ably defended the Governor. He said that Mr. Reeder was not only a talented lawyer but a man of sound judgment and discretion; he (the Gov.) knew the important duties that were intrusted to him, and would fulfil them with ability—he was acting advisedly, and would certainly do right.

A gentleman from Westport next spoke in commendation of Gov. Reeder; but the "noise and confusion" was becoming unpleasant, to use a mild phrase, and we made for home.

### Editorial Correspondence.

Springfield, Ill., 5th Oct., 1854.

FARING PATTERSON.—Today the winter is cool and pleasant; crowds of people are still pouring in to the city; and there is probably now not less than fifteen thousand people in Springfield and vicinity. The admission fee to the Fair Grounds is 25c. or \$1 for the session; and at these rates there will be realized from \$3000 to \$8000. The grounds are about a mile east of Springfield, and the road thither is constantly thronged with carriages, horsecars, and pedestrians passing to and fro. The showmen's tents are ranged by the wayside; and among the sights to be seen are the many-legged sheep, the wild mare, the great snake, &c. &c.

Arrived at the Fair Grounds, we noticed several flocks of sheep, Spanish and French merinos, and were glad to learn that these breeds do better in the Illinois prairies than in New England. The climate of Illinois and Kansas is much the same, and we think better adapted for their growth. Some that had been raised in northern Illinois were large and hardy, and sold for \$10 each; while some half-breeds brought \$40 apiece. Mr. Thresher of Keweenaw Co. exhibited a merino lamb imported from France, the fleece of which, for one year's growth, weighed 27 lbs. Mr. Bling, of Cornwall, Vt., held an import buck at \$1000, from which he would clip at next hearing 35 lbs. of wool; he sold his ewes at \$150 each. S. W. Jewell of Waycross, Ga., sold an imported French buck, 18 months old, at \$100; and one American-raised one year old at \$200. Sheep were sold for \$175 each; their legs and noses were covered with wool; some of them would clip 15 lbs. This breed would be the most profitable for Missouri and Kansas, as wool, especially for Missouri, is the principal article of exportation.

The poultry coops are set along in range lines, and make quite a display. There are Shanghaas, Chittagongs, Cochins, Henshaws, Bramas, and Black Peafuls with snow-white hocks; but the game hens, with their plum yellow-legged poults, were driven out of competition. There were some Shanghaas sold at \$10 a pair. They are said to be hardy.

Having proceeded thus far in my examination, the music struck up a lively strain, and the spectators began to collect in crowds, where about 50 acres of ground had been enclosed in a circle. Here it was that the horse exhibition was to come off. About a dozen stallions were first brought into the ring—some of them splendid animals, a black horse of great strength took the first premium. Young horses came next, and among them were several very fine promising ones. Carriages

and buggies horses were next entered, and you may rest assured that there was some trotting done. Some mowing and trotting were done by saddle-horses. But the premiums were not all awarded to the swiftest; for, since the introduction of railway travelling, the leading characteristics of a horse are deemed to be beauty, good breaking, gait, and power of endurance, rather than mere speed. Lives of fine horses in Illinois have good reason to be proud of this exhibition. We saw one horse sold for \$100, one for \$100, one large male at \$175, and a common bay mare at \$100.

The exhibition of fine cattle was excellent, and far exceeded general expectation; and from what I saw, Illinois will soon take the first rank in stock-raising. The short horn, Devon, and long horn, with natives, will be hardly surpassed. One splendid milk cow was exhibited, from which the owner said he had made nearly 2 lbs. of butter a day for some time previous to the exhibition. Mr. Dunlap of Jacksonville has a cow for which he refused \$500, and he believes his beloved stock is as hardy and easily raised as the common breeds. We noticed a monster calf beside one of the bulls, and immediately concluded that if such specimens were reared as easily as he says, it will be high time for the Western farmers to turn the calves from their brains! We admired a magnificent cow built from the fine grasses of Beaufort Co., Ky., held at \$800. Well done, Old Kentucky! A cow said to be the largest in the world, weighing 2000 lbs., was sold for \$500, and a bull for \$1000. The sales of native crosses were—cow, \$100, a bull at \$10, and a premium bull calf at \$90. A very great number of the cattle were on the ground, which I cannot particularize.

In my next, I will give a brief glance at Franks, Flowers, &c.

G. S. P.

For the Industrial.

**Routie to the Blue River Country.**

JUNIAT, Kan. Ter., Nov. 13, 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me, through your valuable paper to make a few suggestions, for the benefit of Eastern emigrants coming to Kansas Territory.

The statements I shall make will be from personal knowledge, or from sources of information entirely reliable. Though I have been in the Territory but a few weeks, I have spent most of that time in prospecting; still I do not profess to be so well posted up as those who have spent months in the same business. Nevertheless, I have learned something by costly experience, which would have been of much value to me and my co-emigrants, had we known them, before entering the Territory.

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There seems to be an impression among New England emigrants, coming to Kansas, that they are going beyond the amplitude of civilization, the genial influences of Christianity and the security of legal protection. An idea intimately connected with this impression has also obtained, that unoccupied tracts of good settling land could be found sufficiently large to accommodate a colony of hundreds, giving each man a farm directly adjacent to that of his neighbor; hence emigrants have deemed it essential to their personal safety, for large colonies to locate in compact bodies; to form an organization, offensive and defensive; to adopt a code of laws, and appoint a list of officers to execute the same. But my experience and observation have taught me, that these impressions and ideas were entirely without foundation. Any emigrant coming here, taking a compacted claim and constituting himself as a Christian citizen, should, will be just as secure in his person and property, as he could be in Massachusetts, though he may be miles from the influence of any well constituted organization. Hence I would advise emigrants from organizations requiring a long period of time to be spent in forming, and of hundreds to take farms, and directly connected with the other. The fact is, that all the best settling lands still unoccupied are diverse, find by hills and dales, by ravines and prairies, that afford water, although not running, the stream is clear and cool, and, I think, it runs under the rocks from place to place. There are very few prairie bottoms in the floors of the creeks, of about 1000 acres in triangular shape; it could be easily fenced on two sides with the rock in the banks, while limitations from a near upland point could be set to the remainder of the fence, and all the requisite buildings for a farm. This place of land is 10 or 12 feet above high-water mark, Big Bull, and Little Bull are above the Osage River. We examined other two creeks coming in on the south side of Big Bull, and went up several miles; found good timber, though the creeks are narrow, there is plenty of water and any quantity of limestone, prairie good; some of our company got to fishing and caught enough for several messes. We all got back to camp after dark, tired and hungry. I should have mentioned before that, we have plenty of good pawpaws here.

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Proceeding onward, thirteen miles travel will bring you to Camp Creek, and seven to the Catholic Mission, where you will find quite a village, and such refreshments as you may need. The eight miles above Camp Creek you will come to Lost Creek, a good camping ground, and a cabin where a few campers can comfortably quarter. Five miles more will bring you to the Vermillion. Thus far, you have been passing through the lands of the Delawares, and the Pottawatomies, and you have arrived upon the territory open for settlement. You will find good accommodations for man and beast at Mr. Dry's—in fact, the best and cheapest accomodations to be had in the Territory. You will also find at that place a store well-filled with goods at reasonable prices, and what is best of all, you will find at Mr. Dry's, a Christian friend.

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16th.—Shortly after breakfast we started again, and travelled three miles south through small timber; coming out on a flat prairie, we passed over good spring, crossed some small creeks with limestone bottoms, and seeing abundance of that rock in the fields and bluffs. We saw but little timber to day, and encamped on Little Bull Creek, 25 miles southwest of the Friend's Mission. On the bluff above our Camp, the timber is good and abundant also plenty of limestone. Here is a natural curiosity in the shape of a mill-wheel, the wall averages about 44 feet in the lower side—regular, as if laid up by hand—about 100 rods long, with some small apertures through it in a slanting direction. It looks like work of defense.

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# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1854.

## LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1854

Read the "Tale for Old Fogies," on the first page.

### Origin of the Reaper.

Under this head we find the following, in the N. York Tribune. It is a very good story and probably entirely true; but who what ever knows can it be called the origin of the reaper? Those who read the Prairie Farmer know that the reaper is no old St. Jules' fable and that the machine has been invented at England as long as a hundred years. Perhaps however this Mr. Harvey knows nothing of that, and hence it may have originated with him though not so in fact.—[Prairie Farmer.]

### Large Yield of Butter.

I recently met, at her own home, a lady who milks her cows, makes butter, and feeds her own pigs, her husband is not about home to do it, who said to me that your paper was her paper; and that she made it at a point of duty, to read, with careful attention, all that you publish in relation to the topics above named. In this connection, she remarked that she had noticed what had been said by some of your learned correspondents in relation to feeding to cows skimmed milk and buttermilk. She said, that were the right any benefit would be derived from either of these articles in this manner, made great mistake. They were no better for this purpose than water. All their buttercreations were ruined, exhausted by the cream taken therefrom.

She then spoke of the making of butter in cold weather. Her experience was, that the cream rose best, where the milk became cold as to freeze. In twenty-four hours after milking, all the cream would rise so as to be readily removed, she made no good butter in the coldest weather of winter, as at any other season of the year, though she had only one cow, now five years old. From her house, however, she made fifty pounds of butter in a month, having the milk upon her own table, with four or five persons and employing two neighbors, each with a pint a day. How near this will come in time to the Louisville Mail Road, and all the teaming lines of travel East, North-east and South.

Feeding under high obligations to our friends in particular and the public in general, for their past services, we are bound to do our best to make sojourns a continuance of those promising nothing on our part shall be wanting to merit the full confidence and favor of the community.

L. A. WELTON, Capt.  
M. R. MCDONALD, Clerk  
marl4

**1854. MISSOURI RIVER, 1854.**  
**BLUFF CITY AND ST. LOUIS PACKET LINE.**  
**Regular Tuesday Packet,**  
Connecting with the Steamer El Paso of St. Joseph.

The suitably new elegant and fast passenger steamer JAS. A. LUCAS, Andrew Wineland, Master, will leave St. Louis every Monday at 4 o'clock p.m., for St. Joseph, Weston, Parkville, Kansas, Independence, Liberty, Richfield, Shively, Camden, Wellington, Lexington, Dover, Waverly, Carrollton, Miami, Brunswick, Glasgow, and points below.

On her return will leave St. Joseph every other Monday, commencing March 6th and 20th; April 3rd and 17th; May 1st, 15th and 26th; June 12th and 26th; July 10th and 24th; August 7th and 21st; September 4th and 18th; October 12th and 26th; November 9th and 23rd.

Departing from St. Joseph, Monday, at 10 a.m.; a. m., Weston, Leavenworth, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; Fort Leavenworth at 8 a. m.; Parkville at 10 a. m.; Kansas at 12 m.; Waynes City at 1 p. m.; Camden at 4 p. m.; Lexington at 6 p. m.; Dover at 8 a. m.; Waverly at 10 a. m.; Hill's Landing at 11 a. m.; Miami at 1 p. m.; Brunswick at 2 p. m.; Glasgow at 3 p. m.

The JAS. A. Lucas is entirely new, superbly fitted up, with every modern improvement, and for beauty, speed, comfort, convenience and safety unsurpassed; and in all her equipments and arrangements (in which no regard has been had to cost) designed to meet the passenger packet.

J. C. W., in Country Gentleman.

**A. Cheap and Substantial Fence.**

I have made a fence by drilling into large rails, and putting in the half quarter inch drift iron fittings, the drift holes—then place them along, drove them apart. Let the stones, placed crossways with the fence. Thus takes common rails, and have inch holes in each end, and slip them down in the rods.

In this way, you see that the rails bear the same position as to distance apart, that they do in common rail fence. Its advantages are, a straight fence and a movable one, and its durability cannot be questioned. It takes less rails than the common rail fence, and saving of rail will buy the iron rods and fence and will bear well and will make bread. Let the farmer till the earth with substances capable of shooting into grain.—Nothing can be more simple and yet more solid and yet more iron, than whatever we receive of our farms but a portion of the soil, with some air and water in a new form.

**WHAT IS MAN?**—This question resolves itself into the stating of a great fact: The farmer creates nothing; he only changes the form of what already exists. Wheat, or any other plant, wool, beef, cheese and butter, are nothing else than air, earth, and water in another shape. But the earth, is composed of some ten or twelve substances; and that portion of it capable of being converted into a plant, at another time is comparatively small—about one half per cent of the whole, while air and water constitute the least valuable part. These three substances are the farmer's raw material, and out of them he must manufacture his grain. If his soil contains a very small quantity of matter capable of conversion into a vegetable, he receives a small crop at harvest time. A baker can make but little bread out of a nearly empty barrel of flour; but off the barrel and he will make much bread. Let the farmer till the earth with substances capable of shooting into grain.—Nothing can be more simple and yet more solid and yet more iron, than whatever we receive of our farms but a portion of the soil, with some air and water in a new form.

**ONIONS FOR POULTRY.**—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their crookedness we can speak understandingly. For gape and inflammation in the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost specific. We would recommend giving fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—[Exchange.]

**FEEDING.**—Always be regular and systematic in feeding your stock. Regularity is the balance wheel of agricultural enterprise; derange this and the machine "runs down." Small hours, and specified quantities—graduated always in accordance with circumstances—should invariably be observed.—"Neither too little nor too much, too often nor seldom," is the true policy.

**1854 REGULAR Missouri River Packet.**

THE well known passenger steamer ISABEL P. M. CHOUINARD, will leave St. Louis every alternate Monday, for Weston, Fort Leavenworth, Parkville, Kansas, Independence, Liberty, Richfield, Shively, Camden, Wellington, Lexington, Dover, Waverly, Carrollton, Miami, Brunswick, Glasgow, and points below.

On her return will leave St. Louis Sunday at 9 o'clock, p. m.; Fort Leavenworth at 3 o'clock, Shively at 4 o'clock, Liberty at 5 o'clock, Carrollton at 6 o'clock, Lexington at 7 o'clock, Dover at 8 o'clock, Miami at 9 o'clock, Brunswick at 10 o'clock, Glasgow at 11 o'clock, and points above.

The ISABEL P. M. CHOUINARD, will be a regular steamer, and will be the most comfortable and largest vessel on the river.

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